

# The Topeka State Journal

ALTERNATE PAGE FOLLOWS

10 CENTS A WEEK.

## A CURTIS HOST

Assembles at Emporia in Congressional Convention.

Republican Leaders Are There in Great Numbers

From All Parts of Kansas Confering With Friends.

## THEY ENDORSECURTIS

The Convention Praises His Conduct in Congress.

No Word of Fault is Found With Him.

## PLATFORM STRONG.

It Will Stand Up For Straight Republicanism.

Condemning the Acts of the Populist Administration.

EMPORIA, Kans., March 27.—Charles Curtis will be renominated by acclamation at the Republican convention of the

Fourth congressional district, which meets in this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and which is just assembling at the Whitley opera house.

The foregoing conclusion has not deterred the delegates and other prominent Republicans in large numbers from getting together on this occasion of the first congressional convention, not only in Kansas, but in the country.

Sooner seem the Republicans for a battle, which today appears will be an easy victory, that they are anxious to begin the active campaign. The liveliest men on the ground this afternoon are the candidates. Merrill arrived first, yesterday afternoon. During the night came Dick Blue, who is talking Republican in general and congressional at large to particular.

He had all his own way till Ed Green arrived at noon. The delegation was then equally divided on this question, although solid for Curtis. George Douglass came at 4 o'clock, and a three-way contest is now on.

Ed Green arrived with the Marion delegation just before 4. He inspired the first enthusiasm of the day. He found a host of friends from over the district, standing on his splendid platform of honest money and better methods. Billy Edwards was here comparing notes with young Guthrie of Hutchinson, Chase of Wichita county, who wants to be auditor, is but too hot in the various statements. Eastman of Emporia is on the home base ready for a start around the practical diamond for the treasurer.

Cou. J. W. F. Hugue of Topeka entered the hotel arena at 4 o'clock and signed up the master of secretary of state. Likewise arrived Tom Kelly of Paola, who will ask to be the Republican candidate for auditor.

"Barney" Kelly came in as a looker-on.

The Committee Assembles.

Custom is usual custom the convention was not only called together promptly on time, but three minutes before the hour set—a o'clock.

Chairman Troutman asked Secretary Grier to read the call. Following this Harlan of the Emporia Herald, was elected chairman, and J. E. Wilkins, Peabody, treasurer.

On motion of Judge Guthrie committee of five each were appointed on credentials, organization, order of business, and of election of resolutions and platform with Judge John Guthrie of Shawnee chairman.

Pending the actions of the committee there were calls for speeches from Merrill and Martin.

Dick Blue was called for and while the candidates for governor held back in natural bashfulness, Blue came forward and addressed the convention.

Blue said: "Charles Curtis is one who had made a success in life of everything he had attempted, and is today in Washington the highest example in full vigor and power of the young Republicans of Kansas" (Great applause.)

## THE PLATFORM.

Adoption of Republican Principles in Every Branch.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

The Republicans of the Fourth congressional district assembled in convention at Emporia, March 26th, 1894, adopt the following declaration of principles:

First.—We endorse and condemn the platform of the National Republican Convention of 1892, and we commend the administration of President Harrison as eminently patriotic, wise, pure and just.

Second.—We favor the policy of just and adequate protection to American labor and industries, and we desire our adherents to the doctrine of protection as advocated by the Republican party, favor in such amendments to existing tariff laws as time and experience may show to be wise and advisable. We believe in the American system of protection which gives the American producer the American market and gives employment to American laboring men; and condemn the Democratic policy which deprives the American producers of their markets and robs Americans of laboring men their employment. We condemn the bill passed by the Democratic

house of representatives and condemned by Grover Cleveland, and the avoidance of the Democratic party to level American labor and industry to the degraded plane of European labor and industry, and especially do we insist on such fair and adequate protection for the wool industry as will enable American farmers to supply the world required for consumption in the United States, and we insist on the policy of the National Grange, "That all tariff laws shall protect the products of the farm as well as the products of the factory."

Third.—We demand a free ballot and a just count and give such legislation as will secure those results to every voter in the United States.

Fourth.—We favor honest money, gold, silver and paper maintained at equal value.

Fifth.—We demand the rigid enforcement of the immigration laws to the end that contract, criminal and pauper labor may not compete with and degrade honest American labor.

Sixth.—We condemn the action of the administration of President Cleveland in sending without authority or the consent of the senate, Commissioner Blount to intrigue with the deposed queen of the Hawaiian Islands, and to conspire against the government to which he was accredited and to deliver into sales and worthless testimony to secure preferment by satisfying a result pre-determined by the administration before he left this country, and in endeavoring to restore the queen and re-establish her disgraceful and dangerous rule over many inhabitants of American birth or descent to whom the prosperity of the island nation and in seeking to accomplish the unconstitutional purpose of his instructions, kept secret from the public in both countries.

Seventh.—We condemn the policy of the administration of President Cleveland that has closed our factories, released American laborers of unemployment, and destroyed the customary and legitimate market of American products.

Eighth.—The nation can never repay the debt of gratitude due the veteran soldier of the late civil war; and we denounce most emphatically that the passion for the veteran soldier is a gratuity or charity, but insist that it is simply the patriotic payment of an honest obligation which should be regarded as the most sacred claim against the government. We demand that every pension claimant shall be accorded a fair, speedy and impartial hearing upon his claim, and that all claims shall be heard and settled without unnecessary delay on the part of the pension bureau, and that in all claims rejected by the pension bureau the claimant shall be fully advised as to the evidence and reasons for such rejection to the end that the claimant may have his claim reopened and be fully advised why his claim is rejected. And we condemn the methods adopted and practiced by the department of interior in administering and executing the pension laws of congress as unfair, unjust and arbitrary; and we demand such legislation as will secure to the veteran soldier the right to know the nature and character of the evidence filed against him by special agents employed by the government and the reason why his claim for a pension is withheld or denied to him and the right to have his claim opened up to the end that the pension laws shall be openly, fairly and justly administered.

We endorse the cause of Hon. Charles Curtis in congress, and hereby tender him the thanks of this convention for his prompt action and faithful service to his constituents.

This tenth endorses the Populist methods, conduct and experiments in politics in general and the present Kansas administration in particular.

Eleventh.—The people of Kansas revere the ideals of the founders of this state and are jealous of its good name for honor and integrity, and we declare our people are as safe and willing to keep their contract and pay their debts as the most favored states and we denounce the political demagogues who by speech and through the press at home and abroad have brought dishonor on the people of Kansas.

We denounce the unconstitutional and revolutionary acts of the executive of this state in its determination to destroy the legislative department of the government by military force, and we refuse that the patriotism of the people and an overriding popular desire saved this state from the horror of civil war. We denounce the methods of the state administration that has brought distrust and dishonor to the people of this state, and

like ex-President Harrison, and the late Dudley C. Haskell, late member of congress from the Lawrence district, he believes that markets for his constituents are of more importance than the theories of Virtuous and Bleeding. But when considering tariff legislation, he contends for the protection of the interests of his constituents and the people of Kansas. The state of Louisiana is represented in both houses of congress by Democrats, these members of congress from Louisiana are disciples of the English system of free trade, but they insist that the sugar industry of Louisiana must be protected by the levy of a tariff on all imported sugar of 40 per cent, and by this means increase the price of every pound of sugar consumed in this country.

Mr. Curtis insists that the product of the farm in Kansas shall be favored by the laws of congress. Mr. Curtis has the courage of his convictions in a wonderful degree. When others through the press and on the floor of the house of representatives were maligning and slandering the people of this state, he arose in his place and bared back the falsehood spoken against the people of the state he in part represented. His brave defense of the good name of Kansas brought to him the sympathy and encouragement of such men as Reed of Maine, Walker of Massachusetts, Burrows of Michigan, and others.

The great industry of Mr. Curtis, his ability to accomplish a large amount of work, and his ambition to faithfully serve his constituents, his expert habits of life, promises him a brilliant future with unlimited possibilities. Like Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, Preston B. Plumb and Dudley C. Haskell of this state—all three dead—he may sacrifice his life by his devotion to his constituents and the state. The fate that is laid upon him is exacting and severe. Shawnee county is proud of her gifted son. No political ambition or other scheming politicians should be permitted to come between Mr. Curtis and his constituents. Give him time and experience and what he undertakes to do for congress for his constituents he will perform.

Hugh Stewart, C. M. Johnson, W. R. Brigham, J. Merriam—*etc.*

SWANSON.—J. D. Ross, C. Beaman, T. E. Tomson, Claude Wishart, J. M. Baird, D. H. Thomas, P. Keck, Wm. Sims, Thos. F. Doran, C. P. Husted, J. W. F. Hughes, George Nell, John Coyne, J. M. Bradley, E. Nystrom, John Troutman, W. M. Moody, Geo. W. Yeale, George Elliott, John Allen, Ralph Ingalls, J. D. Cookington, John Guthrie, H. T. Chase, Chas. McCabe, Howell Jones, W. P. Banks, S. S. McCaffrey, A. W. Dana, W. A. S. Bird, A. M. Fuller, F. C. Lacey, Dolph Whitmer, Geo. W. Smith, John Ritchie, L. J. Crum—*etc.*

OAKLEY.—G. E. Ellis, E. O. Williams, W. C. Chaffield, E. G. Pipkin, A. H. Dean, J. L. Williams, L. Farley, G. W. Carpenter, B. F. Irvin, W. R. Davis, Eph Roberts, E. W. Hunsperg, Robert Hill, Sol Bowler—*etc.*

WADAMS.—Geo. G. Cornell, F. L. Burt, Frank Ludlow, L. G. Demerson, C. N. Earl, W. E. Beach, G. W. Wilson, Chas. Clark—*etc.*

WOERZ.—C. C. Cleverger, Wm. Stockerbrand, S. S. McCormick, Homer Kellogg, A. C. Gorday, B. G. Slavins—*etc.*

## CHARLES CURTIS.

Record of the Man to be Renominated by Acclamation Today.

The following is from the pen of Judge John Guthrie and appeared in the Topeka Mail:

"The public career of Hon. Charles Curtis, member of congress from this congressional district, commenced ten years ago, when he was nominated and elected county attorney for Shawnee county. Mr. Curtis was born January 25, 1860, in North Topeka, during the heroic struggle on the soil of Kansas between friends of freedom and human slavery. When Mr. Curtis entered upon the discharge of his public duties as county attorney of this county, Senator Judah Martin retired from the bench as judge of the third judicial district, and Hon. A. H. Vance retired from the office of county attorney. During the four years that Mr. Curtis occupied the office of county attorney, he prosecuted about 300 cases, with marked ability and success. He would not prosecute an accused unless he believed that he was guilty, or no public interest could be concerned. He had the rare faculty of getting into the merits of any case and determining whether the accused was guilty or innocent before the trial was commenced. He was scrupulously considerate in his expenditure of public money, and careful to save as far as possible public expenses. He had wonderful aptitude in anticipating the questions of law that would arise in every case he tried, and the facts that the witnesses would swear to on the trial. Of the 300 criminal actions tried before me during the four years he was the public prosecutor of this county, I never knew him to come into the court house to try a case without thorough preparation. When he retired from the office of county attorney he was no less able, faithful, industrious and successful in the private practice of law. In his private home life he devote his time to his family and his books. He has not wasted his time or opportunity in dissipation or idleness. The spare moments of his professional life have been devoted to literature, art and science. He is constantly educating and strengthening himself for the work that is before him. As a political leader and organizer, he has no superior in the state. The Republican party of the Fourth congressional district is better organized than any district in the state. As a statesman he is broad and comprehensive in his views and sympathies. He is devoted to the American system of political economy.

After a brief rest Coxey's army left here going eastward at 11:10 a.m. It had been intended to remain at this place long enough to prepare the midday meal, but after a short consultation, Gen. Coxey and his aides decided to push on until Alliance is reached, where the army will go into camp. The latter place will be reached about 1 o'clock.

On the contrary an increase of recruits is expected during the march to Alliance. Coxey and his aides took supper at the camp last night and returned again this morning for breakfast. The weather is moderating and good cheer prevails.

A reception is promised at Alliance from troops received in camp. The donations this morning consisted of one overcoat. The sun is coming out in full strength and the march promises an improvement over yesterday.

## COXEY CAN'T STAY.

He Must Leave His Liliputian Army

And Make Tracks for Chicago on Business

## TO SELL SOME HORSES.

After They Are Disposed Of He Will Return.

The Army Reaches Alliance With 143 Men.

LOUISOVILLE, Ohio, March 27.—How Coxey's army survived the night seems a miracle. Herded together like penned up cattle, 100 men spent the night in a room 30 by 40. The atmosphere could have been cut with a knife and death might have been caused by asphyxiation. However they were all on hand at 6 o'clock this morning.

At that hour here and there could be seen groups winding their way to camp, ready for bugle-call. Breakfast was under preparation and three bushels of porridge, some cold ham, bread and sausage were given out. All seemed to be satisfied. Louis Smith, the unknown, was in command. From all appearances the army will remain intact, no desertions having taken place.

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## ON TO ALLIANCE.

The Coxey Army Pushes On Through the Mud.

MARSHALL, Mo., March 27.—The trip from Louisville was uneventful. Perfect discipline was the order of the day. The roads were excellent until two miles from here, when the mud became very deep. The country appears undisturbed by the advance of the army, the only indication of its passage being small knots of country folk who gather in front of their farms.

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At least a score of recruits were received along the route from there to Louisville. As a result, the ratings dealt out will probably be increased in quantity as well as quality. This is evidently a source of much comfort to the recruits for they marched out of town with a light step and cheerful faces.

FRESH DONATIONS OF PROVISIONS WERE RECEIVED ALONG THE ROUTE FROM THERE TO LOUISVILLE.

"At least 4,000 men from the Los Angeles wing will join the Coxey forces when they get about as far east as Pittsburgh. I will marshal 2,000 men into line about the same time. You see the main peace army cannot make over fifteen or twenty miles a day while on cars we can easily make a hundred. So the western recruits will rapidly overtake the general."

"Perhaps when half of our dual army of 40,000 are in line and head for the nation's capital the newspaper skeptics will realize the people are behind the movement. Remember the crusaders of the middle ages and the eastern migrations of the Colorado miners last fall. These are our precedents in history."

TRAMPES AT PITTSBURG.

Tramps are Heading For the Army of the Commonwealth.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—The railroad officials were busy last night keeping union station clear of tramps who drifted into the waiting rooms to seek shelter from the blizzard.

There were a score or more of them, and nearly all of them admitted that they were on their way to join Coxey. During the past forty-eight hours tramps report the freight trains overtaken with tramps heading for Ohio to join the Commonwealth.

Last night three tramps sought shelter in the Allegheny lock-up. They claimed to have been with the army, but deserted on account of the poor weather and poor accommodations.

A DAKOTA 1000.

A former partner of Coxey will enlist a Legion he says.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 27.—A Woodseller, S. D., special to the Journal says: Col. W. S. Young, a former partner of Coxey's, is issuing an edition of his paper calling for recruits in South Dakota.

He expects to raise a regiment of 1,000 men and to start them from Woodseller April 12, going east by way of Sioux Falls.

## A CHICAGO BATCH.

On Thirty-eight Coxeyites Make a Bee Line for the Army.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The thirty-eight wayfarers who camped over at the Hyde Park police station last night on their way to join Coxey's Commonwealth army, were today each provided with a cup of coffee and a "sinker" from the commissioners department of the station.

They regarded this as a bee line for the nearest railroad line to hurry after Coxey. They will travel in box cars with something over 90 cents in their treasury. In registering on the police books the men gave addresses covering the territory from New York to New Orleans and St. Paul.

THE DE BOISSIERE CASE.

A Matter of Great Interest to Old Folks on Trial.

The celebrated Du Boiselle Orphans' home case, in which all the Old Folks in Kansas are interested, is being tried today in the district court before Judge Hazen.

This is the case in which the Knights of Odd Fellows at Hutchinson bring suit to enjoin L. C. Stone, the grand treasurer, and John A. Bright, the grand secretary of the order in this state, from collecting a levy from the local lodges for the benefit of the De Boissiere Orphans' home at Silkyville.

The court room has been filled with